

**CLAIMS :** We claim:

1. A method for the self-diagnosis by a patient with acute myocardial infarction at the moment of chest pain indicating ischemic activity for
  - a) an early diagnosis in the first four to six hours of said acute myocardial infarction to determine with a high degree of effectiveness when an artery of the heart is acutely obstructed by thrombus or rupture of atherosclerotic plaque related to said ischemic activity
  - b) the immediate use when said patient decides the said chest pain circumstances warrant the diagnosis without having a paramedic or medical doctor or cardiologist available to read the information
  - c) an early diagnosis of said acute myocardial infarction widely known to be poorly interpreted when the said patient himself is in said pain because in acute clinical settings prior to the development of the invention hereunder this has been very difficult to achieve within the said four to six hours because the said patient do not seek medical attention and is a worldwide health problem since said acute myocardial infarction is the leading cause of mortality around the world

d) the use of the device by another person near the said patient with said chest pain since the baseline against which measurement is made is universal in the electronic signal of any electrocardiogram so that said diagnosis can be easily made on any said person which widens the scope of said diagnoses

2. a method for a said patient with said chest pain to be motivated to seek medical advice as soon as possible when there is no definite said diagnosis for said chest pain by means of warnings when the color and audible alarm are displayed as green and the st segment measured against the baseline is between 0-1 millimeters or 100-200 microvolts either positive or negative for subepicardial or subendocardial ischemia there is low risk of ischemic activity when the color and audible alarm are displayed as yellow and the said st segment is between 1-2 millimeters or 100 to 200 microvolts either positive or negative for subepicardial or subendocardial ischemia there is medium risk and when the color and audible alarm are displayed as red color and the said st segment is 2 millimeters or over or 200 microvolts or over either positive or negative for subepicardial or subendocardial ischemia pathology is conclusive and there is high risk of said acute myocardial infarction

a) a method for making the said patient with said chest pain with said ischemic activity

with said acute myocardial infarction seek immediate medical treatment for thrombolysis or any other currently available method influenced by an early said diagnosis

b) a method for modifying the said patient's attitude toward said chest pain by means of a said device that is portable and easy to use by the said patient himself for the purpose of reducing the said high world-wide mortality by said acute myocardial infarction of said ischemic activity

c) a method for the rational use of an immediate said treatment by means of an early said diagnosis that is definitive for the outcome of said acute myocardial infarction through said thrombolysis or any other currently available said treatment.

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A.B.